

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK & BEO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

All letters pertaining to the business of the printing department or business, or for advertising should be addressed to the publishers, M. M. Murdock & BEO., at the office of the business manager, at the corner of 10th and Main streets, Wichita, Kan.

The office of the business manager is at the corner of 10th and Main streets, Wichita, Kan. The office of the printer is at the corner of 10th and Main streets, Wichita, Kan. The office of the compositor is at the corner of 10th and Main streets, Wichita, Kan.

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THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

An Enthusiastic Crowd Addressed by Judge Ray and General A. B. Campbell—Anti-Extra Session Resolutions Passed.

The temperance meeting announced for last evening resulted in a fair sized crowd, there being quite a number of ladies present, which was one of the conspicuous features of the occasion.

Mr. H. Inboden called the meeting to order, and Prof. H. W. Everett nominated Colonel Lewis for chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

He said that in a city bearing the reputation throughout Kansas as a Sodom of iniquity, unjust as it may be, he was glad to see such an intelligent body of men and women.

The meeting was called to order by the legislature to re-submit the prohibition question; also, to urge congress to take some action as a result of the recent "original package" decision.

He thought a crisis had come and a demand for action present. Kansas would be true to her name and would show the world that she stands for liberty and in defiance to the rum power, ever in eternal warfare against the monster.

He announced that the two distinguished guests were present. He introduced Judge James A. Ray, of Wellington, who was received with liberal applause.

He announced that he had seen by the press that Judge Foster, of Topeka, and Judge Reed, of Wichita, had been addressing re-submission meetings.

He said that other gentlemen of the same standing should not be criticised for addressing meetings in favor of law, order and sobriety.

He announced that the question was a very interesting one to him and it was impossible for him to refrain from expressing an opinion.

Senator Bentley and W. R. Payne of Wichita, had recently addressed a meeting at Wellington and he had clipped out a report from the EAGLE which he read.

The statement that Sumner county had paid \$10,000 for one grand jury in his county and a big crowd present, Senator Bentley had read the report but so far had not corrected it.

The grand jury referred to cost \$1,300, and the hall at the meeting was not half filled and the enrollment of club membership was only seventeen and not hundreds as had been reported.

Three weeks afterwards the secretary of the club said he had been unable to get the club together. He asked in the name of common decency if that was fair, plain and if all the reports had been so badly exaggerated.

He said it was peculiar that all were going over the country making re-submission speeches were temperance men and Mr. Payne was a member of the Methodist church and a taster and at the moment referred to the prayer of the Pharisees.

Indifference, ridicule and argument the three changes of every moment. The two first stages had been passed and the third was now to be considered.

He referred to the speeches of Bentley and Payne at Wellington, taking up their arguments. He thought the farmers would not favor re-submission, as in his county the Farmers' Alliance in a meeting showed only three men for re-submission.

The farmers of Kansas needed a change of freight rates and not re-submission. This would benefit the farmer. In Wichita's re-submission club not a farmer is a member.

He accused the bankers of being for re-submission and he understood that bankers were not much loved by the farmers.

He referred to Payne's statement that Harper gave \$100 for whisky per day and that would be made in Kansas and saved if prohibition was upset. He made some calculations, the result being \$8 saved to Kansas in the \$100 spent for whisky.

Of this \$100 would go to the farmer, and no more. He further figured that if whisky was made in Kansas would increase price of corn not one mill per bushel.

He further concluded that fruit raising in Kansas for brandy would not be a paying business. Concluded that if prohibition law prevented manufacture of intoxicants in Kansas it also prohibited the sale and diminished the use of it.

He thought that the prohibition law would spread to every state in the union in due time. He referred to the statement that 1,044 government permits in Kansas and claimed that the territory is in the territory district and many of the number referred to issued for whisky.

To illustrate how the number increase, Foster gets a license for a joint and gets busted by the Kansas law, and Reid to take up the business must get a license and when he got busted Bentley to take up the business must get a license and when he is forced to let Murdock to take up the business must have to get a permit and when he had been pulled J. W. Steen would have to get a new license, etc.

The application and illustration was responded to with considerable enthusiasm. The speaker concluded that the number of permits issued in Kansas did not represent very many joints. Concluded that by taking out drug stores and the resulting process there are not over 614 joints in the state. Before the law was enacted one saloon to 200 people, and now not a joint for every 1000 people. One saloon on Douglas avenue would sell more than a dozen joints stuck up in the third story.

The prohibition of anything would decrease its sale.

The speaker looked back to his Kentucky town, his former home, and the statistics of crime showed that whisky produced crime as shown when compared to the prohibition county of Sumner. It was also announced that Sumner county had made money by enforcing it. The law could be enforced in Wichita if the prohibition was in favor of it. The trouble in Wichita was due to the papers in the town, and all the blame should rest on the papers.

This carried the front row to grow wild, and continued to howl for some time, giving the speaker a rest.

Mr. Payne had said he saw twenty boys in a Wichita joint, and the speaker wanted to reply that Payne never saw any such a thing. If it had been true, the fathers and mothers would rise up and close up the joints.

Payne said it was natural to do things commanded not to do. He quoted the Ten Commandments and applied them to Payne. He seemed to think the Bentley-Payne combination showed temperance and an example opposite.

The speaker said that it was the history of the whisky men that they would fight all law whether it was high license, low license or no license. Something in whisky that man can fight law no matter what the law was.

He explained that the tide of immigration had stopped coming into Kansas because they could not get water and not because they could not get whisky. The lands had been taken up in Kansas except in the far west where there was complaint about water not whisky. Kansas has had immigration since the prohibition law had been enacted. He did not doubt but some had left Kansas because of the prohibition law but no decent man had left on this account.

He referred to the original package decision as "infamous" but said he would take that back for he did not want to refer to the supreme court in that way. Congress would pass the Wilson bill in due time. Going back to the boys who had left Sumner county he read a list analysing the fellows who had been run out by the prohibition law. In the list were

gamblers, dead beats, brothel keepers, bartenders, thieves and many other descriptive words used in reading the list. He thought possibly prohibition had turned the anarchists from Kansas to Chicago.

The Hon. A. B. Campbell, of Topeka, was introduced and said he was glad and sorry he was here. Glad to be present and sorry for the crowd. He complimented the speech just preceding him very highly.

He was satisfied to handle the corn in Kansas by "raising more hogs and less corn." He said the Wichita orators were "painfully" interested in the success of the Republican party.

Crying out to save the Republican party. The re-submission follows years ago had dreamed for the Republican party. In '84 the re-submissionists had gone over to the Democrats to save the Republican party. They were beat then by 30,000 and this year would beat them more than in '84.

The speaker would not want to hold a man who wanted to leave the Republican party, but he would leave it to the man old Jacob Townsend Sarsaparilla. Republican would not leave the Republican party for such a small thing.

The platform of the "off color" party in '84 was read and translated with considerable effect.

The re-submissionists had been going around with a tax and circular charging hard times and dry weather to prohibition. A circular signed by no one was being sent out on the tax rate.

The taxation in Topeka before prohibition; \$4.39 per \$100 and since prohibition \$4.14 per \$100. "We don't whip the devil around the stump to get money in Topeka," cheers.

The average rate of taxation for state purposes reduced since prohibition.

The permits increased up to '88, and since that time they have been decreasing. The state of Nebraska, less population than Kansas, has 3,500 permits last year and Kansas permits \$1,000.

In Nebraska \$14,000,000 left the state for permits in ten years, and in the same time less than half a million dollars for the same in Kansas.

The speaker said he would admit that a joint was a bad thing. It would be better to walk in and drink with the boys. In his judgment the joint was far superior to the saloon, being less dangerous.

The boys knew all about the open joints, and not so apt to know about saloons. Referring to the meeting on the 23d inst., at Topeka, he said the question was settled and nothing more to settle.

A few men forcing a disturbance but not enough wind in their lungs to bring about a change. Prohibition in Kansas is here to stay.

People believe in prohibition. Can't play on the sympathies of a prohibitionist in Kansas to give the saloon another chance. Never intend to try it over again.

The wrestler, nine years ago may have resulted in a "dog-fall" but the dog was underneath. Another fight would bring in outside money and drinks to assist the festive re-submissionists.

Prohibition has been put in an evil position and every man had a chance to vote. All the people knew about it and "God help us there it will stay." (Cheers.)

He had only one objection to Wichita. He would re-submission before it had had prohibition. He urged to try prohibition and thought it would have more friends.

The time had come when the last joint would be driven out of Wichita.

He thought the supreme court could error and that in the original package decision the minority was right and the majority wrong.

The minority report would be the law in due time. The decision had forced a national agitation which would be observed for a few days.

Stimulated by the decision, the law followed by a change in the constitution. If the fellows in congress did not observe the times the place that know them now will know them no more.

Returning to Kansas, he said, no re-submissionists wanted to go up against a prohibition law. He would go up against a re-submission; also to go up against a prohibition legislature. It took gall to go up against such a combination.

He told Gen. Ware's story about the little fellow wanting the busted banker's gall. From this the speaker concluded that he would like to have the gall of the re-submissionists.

Kansas had led in abolishing slavery and also leading in prohibition. Kansas hatching out reformations. Courts might be against the state at a time but the desired end would be reached at last.

When Mr. Campbell had completed Col. Lewis said at a meeting of the committee on the 10th inst. that he would finally be resolved by Mr. J. C. Rutan. They were as follows:

1. That we invite attention to the records of our criminal courts, to our almshouses, jails and hospitals, and challenge the wisdom of our present policy. To illustrate how the number increase, Foster gets a license for a joint and gets busted by the Kansas law, and Reid to take up the business must get a license and when he got busted Bentley to take up the business must get a license and when he is forced to let Murdock to take up the business must have to get a permit and when he had been pulled J. W. Steen would have to get a new license, etc.

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A KANSAS MAN ON WICHITA.

Ex-Senator A. P. Cogswell, of Enreka, spent the day in the city, making the EAGLE a call.

The senator said he called to say, among other things, that up till within a few months he did not think it possible that Wichita would become a great city. His conviction was that no center of population, that no great commercial mart, could be sustained away from the seaboard or lakes.

But he says the EAGLE has not only convinced him that Wichita is to be a great inland city, whose steel mills will take the place of water-ways as the burden-bearers of commerce, but that he sees in Wichita herself multiplied evidences of all that the EAGLE has been claiming: promises of a mighty inland city, controlling trade from great distances and in the very near future.

Senator C. said that but a short time since while at Little Rock he was discussing with some gentlemen of that city, the EAGLE's claim for Wichita and that several of them conceded that Wichita already possessed too much power and prestige to be beaten in the race for commercial greatness by any city between Kansas City and Rocky Mountains or between the Missouri river and the gulf.

It is his idea that in the very near future Wichita will be contesting with Kansas City for the trade of this section and that so far as live stock would be concerned that Wichita would undoubtedly prove the victor, he himself finding it already convenient and pleasant to come to Wichita.

WASHINGTON INVESTORS.

John E. Beall and Charles M. Barrick, of Washington, D. C., are visiting this city, being the guests of Hon. Geo. L. Douglas.

These gentlemen are interested largely in suburban and other realty properties in and about Washington, and they come to size up Wichita's future.

They stopped a day on their way out at Kansas City, and the gentlemen were amused at the earnestness with which some of the Kansas City fellows declare that Wichita's stock markets were not hurting and would not hurt their market.

If the four or five hundred thousand porkers which will be sent to Wichita the present year and the round million or more wheat will be sent here, do not hurt Kansas City, then all the better for the town.

And here are the conservative estimates, way below what the ratio of increase has been for the past five months, as the Kansas City people can see by referring to the tables of the price currents.

Mr. Beall and Barrick, in company with Mr. Douglas, visited the stock yards and packing houses yesterday as they estimated the future of the city.

Mr. Douglas has been very busy upon her annual food markets as upon her jobbing trade and manufactures.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE CAPITALIST.

Mr. G. C. Gilman, a capitalist of Nashua New Hampshire, has been in the city since Saturday, a guest of Mr. Oak Douglas.

Mr. Gilman had not been in Wichita for three years during which time, he says, Wichita has been surely doing some lively work in the way of erecting substantial buildings and in the forwarding of great enterprises.

Mr. Gilman in his call yesterday said that visiting Wichita without seeing the EAGLE would be like visiting Rome and not looking for the Forum Magnum, of the emperor Nero.

Mr. Gilman does not think that Wichita's present and future rest on the logic of events, but on the logic of environments; in the corn fields and pigs; the wheat fields and their mills; the pastures and their cattle, all of such breadth and numbers as can be found in few places within the borders of this or of any other country; in her charmed circle and its hundreds of thriving towns in her friendly relations with Oklahoma, rich in natural resources and holding out her hand for a community of interests; these are some of the big factors in Wichita's big future.

HARTZELL'S CONDITION.

Howard Hartzell, the young man who shot himself at the stock yards was resting quietly yesterday. The ball was extracted just below the shoulder blade having penetrated the lower portion of the lung.

He was enabled to take a little food, and slept a little. He talked freely on all subjects, except regarding his motive for the deed and in that connection would only say that time would disclose his reasons.

He has been moved from the office where the occurrence took place upstairs in the hotel and is tended night and day by his mother who is quite as much in the dark regarding his motive as any body else.

Dr. Williams who is in attendance said last night he was doing as well as any one ever did under the circumstances but he was very uneasy about him, fearing pneumonia. His pulse was a little rapid, respiration natural and his temperature was only a half degree above normal. The wound shows no tendency to suppurate and he may recover.

WOMAN AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. Lena Leslie Major, of 332 Riverside avenue, sends to our table a mass of roses bedecked in blooming jasmine. What an intermingling of light and perfume! A little note accompanying the floral gift informs us that the roses are from bushes one year old and that they represent twenty varieties.

Flowers and women, purity and tenderness combined what joy and peace they do impart. God was not satisfied with man and the oak but he found that the willow and the poplar were perfect only by adding woman and flowers. Mrs. M. will accept our acknowledgments.

TRYING TO MAKE A SNEAK ON A PENSION.

Mr. Dave Douglas, of Cullison, Kansas, a cousin of C. L. Caldwell, left yesterday for Cincinnati on a rather peculiar business.

He belonged to the Thirty-seventh Indiana regiment and at one time applied for a pension amounting to about \$1,800. The papers were filed and it was discovered that a man in Cincinnati had made an application for a pension claiming to have been in the same regiment and company. The Cincinnati man was arrested and Mr. Douglas went to Cincinnati to establish his claim.

WHY JOE ALLEN LAUGHS.

From the Kansas City Times.

A Wichita drug man by the name of J. P. Allen celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his business in that city by having his picture in the local papers and declaring that he had never had occasion to be sorry that he had opened a drug store there. There are some people in the state who will look with suspicion on this statement, but Mr. Allen is one of the wealthiest and best citizens of the metropolis of the Arkansas valley, and is in a position to laugh at the suspicions of everybody.

WANTS CLOSER CONNECTIONS.

From the New York Herald.

Wichita is becoming more sure every week the market of this section. Last week the receipts at the stock yards were 2,500 cattle and 8,500 hogs.

3,218 HOGS.

The Number Received at the Stock Yards Yesterday.

What do the readers of the EAGLE think of the business at the stock yards yesterday? Hogs came in so fast for a while that the boys had to hustle to take care of them.

At the present rate of increase the receipts will soon reach 5,000 a day. Is there anybody who has any doubt of the future success of this as a live stock market. The packers say that if this increase keeps up they will have to commence building additions to their plants.

An extensive shipper, who was at the yards yesterday and who for years has shipped to the Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City markets, said to a reporter today: "In three years' time the Wichita live stock market will equal the Kansas City market of today, and in ten years' time it will overtake it. This may sound egotistical but if you live remember what I have told you today."

SWINE BREEDERS MEET.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' association convened yesterday at the Metropolitan and after an interesting session adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

In the meantime re-assembling at the Mammoth Stables for practice in the score card with the following result: First subject a neat boar pig. Butlers Club, vol. 12, Ohio record, owned by Stewart & Cook. Score—Kearney 81, Hanna 79, Griffith 79, committee average 79.

Second subject, sow pig, Graceful's Orphan, owned by Stewart & Cook. Score—Kearney 79, Hanna 75, Griffith 75, committee average 76.

The scoring today will be on from three to five subjects and gives promise of great interest. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the meeting will be open to all successful candidates who desire to enter the ring as experts.

Members are present from the following counties: Franklin, Dickinson, Rice, Reno, Harvey, Sumner, Sedgewick, Cowley, Kingman and Harper counties.

A FLOREL PREMIUM.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Mr. J. R. Holiday in last Sunday morning's EAGLE offered \$25 to the fair association as a special premium to the product that you might select come to my notice. I desire to call your attention to the floral department, an enterprise in its infancy, comparatively, in this city; yet five times the proportions now that it was two years ago.

The florist must sleep with one eye open through the long winter months. The fair association had these things brought to the notice, and the necessity of a much larger premium than has been heretofore offered, and so set aside all that they could see their way to, yet so insignificant that the florist's club scarcely considered the matter of not undertaking the expense of the attraction, for such it would really be, if sufficient courage in the way of premium was not shown.

The only incentive now is the interest we all feel in the general good that will result to Wichita and this section by the successful outcome of the exposition.

Hoping that a number of donations may be made as special premiums to be contested for by florists and amateurs of this city, I send you this through the columns of the EAGLE.

D. J. CHATFIELD, Sec'y Wichita Florist Club.

IN MEMORIAM.

Bessie Brook, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tallula, Ill., December 2, 1860, and died at the home of her uncle, Thomas Brook, in Wichita, Kan., on May 10, 1890.